

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 25

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borally (opposite Custom House). Petropolis

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Caixa 352

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Spanish cruiser *Rio de la Platan* arrived at Callao on the 12th inst.

—It is stated that Dr. Pedro Montt will probably be a candidate for the presidency of Chili.

—A Santiago telegram of the 15th says that President Errazuriz's medical advisers recommended a rest of three months. It is thought that he will not reassume the presidency.

—Since our last summary the country has been visited by a severe storm of wind and rain, lasting several days. On the southern railway several bridges have been washed away or damaged by the freshets in the rivers, thereby interrupting railway traffic.—*Chilian Times*, May 30.

—A Santiago telegram of the 14th says that Deputy Walker Martinez has resigned from all his appointments and commissions because he was not put on the foreign relations commission. And yet Dr. Walker Martinez is taken quite seriously in Chili, and some people look upon him as a future president.

—A Santiago telegram of the 12th says that the health of President Errazuriz is considered critical. In view of this, Deputy Walker Martinez has postponed his projected attack on the government, which is to be considered a very great sacrifice on the part of a gentleman who loves dearly to hear his own voice. A telegram of the 14th however says that President Errazuriz is much better.

—The government has entered into a contract with Braun & Blanchard, of Punta Arenas, for a steamer service between that port and the Argentine colonies of Rio Gallegos, Santa Cruz and San Julian. The contractors oblige themselves to employ four boats in the service, and to make fortnightly voyages between Punta Arenas and Santa Cruz and San Julian. Government employees and cargo, and mails are to be carried free. The contract is to run from May and till the end of the current year, and the contractors are to receive for their services a subvention of 20,000 dolrs.—*Chilian Times*, May 30.

—Telegrams of the 14th and 15th state that Deputy Walker Martinez, unable to repress his eloquence any longer, had attacked the government of President Errazuriz for not using violence in repelling an alleged invasion of Chili territory. The minister of foreign affairs stated that the government had protested against the invasion, but this did not satisfy the bellicose deputy who reported that the protest should have been by armed force. On the 15th the government resolved to ask secret sessions for the continuance of the debate, fearing that the irate patriot might provoke hostilities.

—The Queen's birthday has been celebrated by the British residents throughout the republic with unusual enthusiasm. At Santiago a concert and ball was given, when Minister Gosling eloquently proposed her Majesty's health; Mr. Enrique Mac-Iver also delivering an appropriate speech. In Valparaiso a grand ball was held, the funds being specially devoted in aid of the Red Cross Society and the British Benevolent Society. Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, K. C. M. G., acted as M. C. The amount realised by the ball was \$2,800. A pleasing feature in the Santiago celebration was the participation of a large number of descendants of British subjects.—*Chilian Times*.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Buenos Aires senate has approved the project of creating a new province.

—A proposal to surrender the Acre territory to Bolivia has excited much opposition in that country.

—It all helps out. The Argentine sanitary authorities are wanting to spend \$150,000 to keep bubonic pest out of that country.

—Quarantine having been raised in Brazil against Argentina, the exportation of flour from Buenos Aires to Brazil has recommenced.

—The May receipts of the Montevideo custom-houses were \$925,190.32, which shows a large increase over the corresponding month of last year and 1898.

—Official notice has been given that Italy has suspended quarantine from the 20th ulto. for all ships proceeding from Buenos Aires. We say, that is as it should be. There is no need of all this unnecessary scare about mild forms of diseases with long names and short death-rolls. Most of the exports from Buenos Aires to Italy consists of returning Italians, and a whole 40 days washing and scrubbing would do them a world of good.

—A fearful crime is reported from Colonia. A boy named Lino Marcel was found hanging to a branch of a tree. At first it was thought a case of juvenile suicide—he was only seven years old—but now it is known that he was deliberately murdered in this fashion by one of his father's ponies, in revenge for some childish teasing. The murderer, himself only 10 years of age, has so far escaped capture. His name has not transpired.—*Montevideo Times*.

—There is no little "rumpus" in Buenos Aires on account of the ten days' quarantine imposed on the passengers by R.M.S. "Clyde," because the Argentine minister Dr. Gorostiza boarded her at Rio Janeiro. It seems that he used—or abused—his official position to insist on being taken on board, and gave assurances that the vessel would not be quarantined on his account. How the company and the other passengers must bless him!—*Montevideo Times*, June 8.

—The Argentine government has engaged Mr. E. L. Corbell as consulting engineer for the department of public works in matters connected with river navigation and ports. Mr. Corbell was connected with James P. Eads in improving the Mississippi river and more recently with various port works and railways in the United States and Mexico. He ranks high in his profession in the United States and the Argentine government has done well to secure his services—providing of course it is intended to follow his advice.

—The conflict in the University has been complicated by the resignation of three or four of the principal professors or lecturers, on account of the criticisms levelled at them by the students in the course of the enquiry now taking place. How it will all end, it is difficult to foresee. On the one hand the students seem to have a certain amount of genuine grievances against their examiners, though they cannot be entirely congratulated on their mode of presenting them. And on the other hand, it would be obviously intolerable for the students to choose their own examiners, select the methods of examination, and even decide which of themselves are to be approved and which "pinned," which is what some of them seem to be aiming at.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The break-down in the postal service is complete. Never since we had anything to do with it have we had so many complaints as during the last few months, complaints well founded and serious, detention of papers for days together, and the arrival of several in a bunch. We have written scores of letters to the department and so far have been able to discover that they have had no more effect than a summer rain on a duck's back. We have exhibited letters and telegrams from subscribers to the postoffice authorities and we have had our trouble for our pay. Our mailing clerk tells us that he has stood by and seen employees deliberately push aside mail matter, and such matter, instead of putting it in the dispatch bags, in fact, there is a most disgraceful neglect and inattention to all complaints. In most cases the complainant cannot get further than the presence of some subaltern who promises to forward the complaint to some high and mighty potentate whose presence is controlled and who presides over the destinies of the mail bags and who is never seen by the indignant complainant. If the postmaster general cannot and will not give the public some approach to the half-decent service we have had in former years, by all means let him take a vacation and go to the Paris exhibition or to Heaven and let us have a service that would not shame the interior of darkest Africa.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, June 2.

From the *New York Times*, April 20.**CONSULSHIP FOR EX-PRIST.**

SPECIAL TO THE "NEW YORK TIMES."

Washington, April 28.—On March 26 the President nominated to the senate for consul at Santos, Brazil, John J. Girmondi of California. He was confirmed March 30 and has just arrived in this city on his way to his post. This morning in *The Washington Post*, there appeared a short statement that the Rev. Father Girmondi, who had been a priest in Archbishop Ireland's archdiocese, had stopped here for instructions prior to departing from the country. It referred to him as one of the leading clergymen in the northwest. It also said:

"Although Father Girmondi made no effort to conceal the fact of his being a Roman Catholic priest, it was not generally known in the senate at the time of his confirmation. This appointment is without precedent. In fact, no clergyman of the Catholic faith has ever before received any kind of a diplomatic appointment, and this selection by the President has created a great deal of comment, especially among the clergy, many of whom do not approve of mingling the affairs of church and state, even to this extent. Some priests have expressed the belief that the Pope of Rome will interfere in the matter."

It is ascertained that while Girmondi formerly was a priest and connected with the archdiocese of Archbishop Ireland, he was silenced several years ago, and no longer calls himself a priest. No senator can be found who remembered the circumstance of his appointment or who can explain how he came to be credited to California, instead of Minnesota, although, it is represented that he was appointed largely through the influence of Archbishop Ireland. The occasion for his suppression as a priest has not been ascertained.

ACCORDING to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the United States senate committee on foreign relations on May 2 concluded the consideration of the bill for the re-organization of the consular service, and agreed to report a substitute for the original bill. It provides a system of examination for consuls, consuls-general, and commercial agents, but exempts vice-consuls and vice-consuls general, deputies and consular agents from its requirements. All fees received by those in the consular service, except consular agents, are to be paid into the treasury. The present incumbents of the consulates, consulates-general, and commercial agencies are to be gradually recalled for examination within two years, and after passing they are to be re-admitted to the classes from which they are recalled. Consuls and consuls-general are to be transferred from one place to another in the same class at the will of the President, but no naturalized citizen of the United States is to be assigned to the country of his nativity.

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 Reserve fund..... 600,000

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9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Ferrier Mercet & Co., Paris.
 Paris and
 FRANCE
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.
 A. Ruffer & Sons.
 LONDON
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 GERMANY
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
 Conrad Hühner Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.
 PORTUGAL
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
 ITALY
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,245,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with

the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits In suspense . Rs. 11,156,739\$635

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Deserto
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 LONDON.
 Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 HAMBURG.
 Banco de Portugal
 LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

From "Sab Sab" column, Morning Leader, London
 Apr. 14.

ST. GEORGE'S RECORD.

"An Enquirer," writing from Kensington
 about the suggestion that we should all wear
 roses upon 23 April, St. George's day, says:

It would be interesting to many to be in-
 formed who St. George was, his connection
 with English history, and his association
 with our national flower, the rose.
 I am always willing and even anxious to oblige,
 but I am bound to say that this case presents
 some difficulties.
 To begin with, I am haunted by a suspicion
 that I wrote about St. George some two years
 ago. This may appear to some as making
 my task all the more simple to-day, for, it
 may be urged, I have only to repeat myself
 and the thing is done. Unfortunately for
 myself I really forget what I said on that
 previous occasion. I have a notion that I took
 the Dragon's side of the question, and it is
 beyond dispute that the Dragon was either
 a good deal bored by the Saint, or felt con-
 siderably cut up by him. However, I ignore
 all my previous utterances on the subject, and
 now propose to describe just what sort of a
 gentleman the predominant partner's tutelary
 saint was.

I will be quite candid and will acknow-
 ledge at the outset that my acquaintance with
 saints, whether historical or existing, is made
 at second-hand. I have never been fortunate
 enough to meet one—except perhaps the
 editor, and even in that case I have always
 regarded him as more of a hero than a saint.
 So I have had to consult "The Dictionary of
 Christian Biography," edited by Dr. Wm. Smith
 and Professor Wace, in order to get at the
 truth about George.

I am sorry indeed to find in the very first
 sentence of the saint's biography incidents
 mentioned which would have caused him in
 these days to be struck off the list of war office
 contractors. Look at this:

He began his career as a pork contractor
 for the army, was detected in peculation,
 and fled.

That is a distinctly bad start. The man who
 goes wrong about pork will go wrong about
 anything, and there is something particularly
 distressing in a saint being mixed up with
 such a bad business. No one has ever sug-
 gested that St. David, or St. Patrick, or St.

Andrew was tainted in this manner.
 However, even saints are human, and we
 will forgive St. George his little slip about
 the pork. Like most defaulting army contrac-
 tors, he seems soon to have recovered his
 position. Perhaps the least said about that
 will be the soonest mended, but here is another
 unsettling hint:

It was reported to Athanasius that he was
 "not even a Christian, that he had no
 knowledge of the rudiments of Christianity,
 and that he was addicted to idolatry."

Before I reached the end of that sentence I
 was really afraid lest it should be said that
 George was addicted to drink! It was only
 idolatry, however, and many of those whose
 tutelary saint he is have the same failing to-
 day. I should like to have heard all that
 Athanasius had to say on the subject—for he
 was a gentleman whose language was of the
 Lyddite description.

So far it has been shown that George sold
 bad pork, was a swindler and an idolater.
 Did he redeem these little failings by any
 charm of temper? I fear not—at least, one
 who did not gather any such notion from this:

The coarse and tyrannous nature of the
 man was depicted in the words "he has the
 temper of an executioner."

So he was a bully as well! Indeed, the more
 I read about him the more sad becomes the
 tale, for it is on record that he was ordained
 bishop against his own and the public interest,
 and that

George's installation was a signal for new
 inflictions on Alexandrian church-people.
 You may be sure that if the church-people
 were subjected to hardships the non-confor-
 mists would have a particularly bad time.
 Nor does the pitiless historian leave George
 merely charged in a general way with inflictions
 on church-people, for there are particu-
 lars given:

After Easter week virgins were imprisoned,
 bishops led away in chains, and attacks were
 made on houses. A number of people who
 had met for prayer in a secluded place were
 cruelly maltreated for refusing to communi-
 cate with George.

I can understand these "pro Boer" riots now!
 It is the patron saint who started the business
 of attacking houses, and of cruelly maltreating
 people (like Mr. Lloyd-George, for instance)
 who meet in secluded places. I am afraid no
 bishops have recently been led about in
 chains, but we live in degenerate days, when
 "patriots" emulate their saint only in some
 particulars—such as rioting and army con-
 tracting of an unsatisfactory nature.

And now for a little sidelight on George as
 an ecclesiastic. The reader may find it difficult
 to believe, but it is nevertheless true, that
 George

allowed the notorious adventurer Aetius to
 officiate as deacon at Alexandria.
 I ask the reader what he thinks of that. I
 pass by altogether the suggestion made by
 some, that Aetius was not only a deacon,
 but also an archdeacon, for the case is bad
 enough without thus adding to George's ill-
 deeds.

The worst of it is that I have really no
 space in which to describe all the saint's
 scoundrelly conduct. Let the reader look at
 these few particulars:

He inflicted imprisonment and scourges
 on men and women after the fashion of a
 tyrant.

He was hated by the magistrates for his
 supercilious and imperious demeanor, and
 by the people for his tyranny.

He showed himself in the light of a keen,
 grasping man of business, encircling himself
 by vexatious and ignoble monopolies, and
 even keeping in his own hands, not for
 humanity but for profit, the management of
 funerals, so that it was not safe even to bury
 a corpse without employing those who let
 out biers under his direction.

I could add much more to the same effect,
 but I forbear. Let me add that I know very
 well that modern historians (English) have
 made desperate efforts to show that St.
 George is not their St. George, but "another
 party of the same name." It won't do! He
 was the man—and so far from wearing a
 rose in his honor I wish the Dragon had swal-
 lowed him though I am not partial to dragons
 as a rule.

S. L. H.

From Mr. Dooley's "In the Hearts of His Countrymen."

SLAVIN CONTRA WAGNER.

"Oh! man Domine bought Molly a pianny
 las' week," Mr. Dooley said in the course of
 his conversation with Mr. McKenny. "She'd
 been takin' lessons fr'm a Dutchman down
 th' street, an' they say she can play as aisy
 with her hands crossed as she can with wan
 finger. She's been whidin' away iver since,
 an' Domine is drinkin' again."

"Ye see th' other night some iv th' la-ads
 went over fr' to see whether they could smash
 his table in a frilly game iv forty-fives. I
 don't know what possessed Domine. He
 niver asked his friends into the parlor before.

They used to set in th' dining-room; an',
 whin Mrs. Domine coughed at eleven o'clock,
 they'd tiddle out th' side dure with their hats
 in their hands. But this here night, whether
 'twas that Domine had taken on a drink or
 two too much or not, he asked them all in th'
 front room, where Mrs. Domine was settin'
 with Molly. 'Tee brought me friends,' he says,
 'fr' to hear Molly take a fall out iv th' mnis-
 box,' he says. 'Let me have yer hat, Mike,'
 he says. 'Ye'll not feel it whin ye get out,'
 he says.

"At any other time Mrs. Domine'd give
 him th' marble ball. But they wasn't a man
 in th' party that had a pianny to his name.
 an' she knew they'd be thronein' whin they
 went home an' tould about it. 'Tis a mel-
 odious instrument,' says she. 'I can sit
 here be the hour an' listen to Bootoon and
 Choochooski,' she says.

"What did thim write?" says Cassidy.
 'Chunes,' says Domine, 'climmes. Molly,' he
 says, 'feth 'er th' wallop to make th' gintle-
 men feel good.' he says. 'What'll it be, la-
 ads?' 'Dye know "Down be th' Tan-yard
 Side"?' says Slavin. 'No,' says Molly. 'It
 goes like this,' says Slavin. 'Aah, th' yadden,
 vooden ayadden, arrad vudden ay-a.' 'I
 dinna' it,' says th' girl. 'Tis a low chune,
 amnyhow,' says Mrs. Domine. 'Misther
 Slavin ivvintly thinks he's at a polie pence,'
 she says. 'I'll have no com-all-ye in this
 house,' she says. 'Molly, give us a few bars
 fr'm Wagner.' 'What Wagner's that?' says
 Flanagan. 'No wan ye know,' says Domine;
 'he's a German mnisin.' 'Thim Germans is
 hot people fr' mnisic,' says Cassidy. 'I knowed
 wan that ed play th' "Wacht am Rhine" on
 a pair iv cymbals,' he says. 'Whisht!' says
 Domine. 'Give th' girl a clannet.'

"Slavin tol me about it. He says he niver
 heard th' like in his born days. He says she
 fetched th' pianny two or three wallops that
 made Cassidy jump on iv his chair, an'
 Cassidy has charge iv th' steam whistle at th'
 quarry at that. She went at it. First 'twas
 wan hand an' thim th' other, thin both hands,
 kinn's a down; an' it looked, says Slavin, as

if she was going to leap into the middle of it with both feet, when Domahue jumps up. 'Ho! no!' he says. 'That's not wanted plan, ye daft girl,' he says. 'Why, pout-pah,' says Molly, 'what d'ye mean?' she says. 'That's Wagner,' she says. 'Tis th' music iv th' future,' she says. 'Yes,' says Domahue, 'but I don't want me hell on earth. I can wait for it,' he says, 'with th' kind permission iv Mrs. Domahue,' he says. 'Play us th' "Wicklow Mountaineer,"' he says. 'She'll play no "Wicklow Mountaineer,"' Mrs. Domahue. 'If I want to hear that kind o' music, ye can go down to Finnegan's Hall,' she says, 'an' cull in Crowley, th' blind piper,' she says. 'Molly,' she says, 'give us van iv thim Choochooski things,' she said. 'They're so gintel.' 'With thim Domahue rose up. 'Come on,' says he. 'This is no place for us,' he says. 'Slavin, with th' politeness iv a man who's gettin' even, turns at th' door. 'I'm sorry I can't remain,' he says. 'I think th' wurrid an' all iv Choochooski,' he says. 'Me brother used to play his chunes,' he says. 'But there's a thing that run th' grip case,' he says. 'But there's a thing that run th' grip case,' he says. 'And what may that be?' says Mrs. Domahue. 'An ax,' says Slavin, 'backin' out. "So Domahue has took to drink."

S. PAULO FACTS.

Just as rivalry between masters extends downwards to their menials, so, on a larger scale, when two companies are engaged in warfare. Like master, like man, do their lords quarrel unprovoked, their knaves extend the strife, may even the very dogs do fight. In the last week there have been two small accidents in Boni Retiro district, where the lines of the new company cross those of the Viação at right angles. In each case the electric bond ran into a simultaneously passing mule-bond, in one case damaging a mule, and in the other dashing the train off the lines and against a lamp-post which happened to be in the way, and saved it from overthrow. The fault lay probably on both sides, neither wishing to give way, so it became a case of the stronger and heavier carrying all before it, especially as the weaker was only a despised segundia classe. The drivers and conductors of the animal company threatened reprisals, in consequence of which a patrol had to be sent out to prevent disturbances. Shopkeepers in Rua S. João complain that the street is so completely blocked by the trams, that carts are unable to stop in front of their shops for the purpose of discharging goods. There is a double line here and a small signaling system whereby the road is quite transformed into a railway station. It certainly seems unfair to the inhabitants and to the general public that the traffic should be impeded for the benefit of one company. On the other hand, the length of double line is only some 20 yards, and the shops opposite are not such as to require many vehicles in the course of the week. The Avenida bonds were to have commenced running on June 10, but the start has been delayed for a week, as the work has taken longer than was anticipated. They are sure to be immensely crowded, for on Sundays and holidays Avenida Paulista is a favorite resort for those who wish to get a bit of a blow. There are a couple of beer-gardens and a band-attraction enough for many a Sunday body. The trip is a circular one, proceeding by Largo S. Francisco and Rua Santo Amaro and descending by Consolação, or the reverse. This will obviate one species of contention, for it sometimes happens that when a bond arrives at a terminus, the passengers, being such as are simply out for a little excursion, do not wish to get out and refuse to move to allow of the seats being turned round, for fear of losing their places; the altercation is cut short by the car starting on its return journey with its loads in great disorder, being all turned the wrong way.

On Thursday afternoon the contention between the Viscon and Light and Power threatened to assume serious proportions. The workmen who were engaged in laying the electric line in the Avenida Paulista found it necessary at one point to shift the lines of the Viação a few inches. They had municipal authority to carry this out, but a large number of the opposition company's workmen, having learnt their intention, appeared on the scene and forcibly prevented any change. A force of mounted police hurried to the spot to maintain the peace. Work on the line has been suspended until the authorities come to some arrangement. The Viação company is very irritated at the action of the Power and Light company, and maintain that their concession is infringed, because the electric lines run parallel to their own along Avenida and Consolação. But it is rather late in the day for complaints; the time for action, or actions, is before a line is started, not when it is practically finished.

On 13th instant the gay young bachelors of the L. & B. chacara gave a dance. The house was formerly the residence of the Italian consul, who had the hall of holding a weekly reception, so is readily adapted for such entertainments. So much taste was shown in the arrangement and decorations that it was not hard to guess that there had been some good fairies, or at any rate fair ladies to supervise. Every one spent a most enjoyable evening; the merry L. B's are to be congratulated on the success of their undertaking and thanked for their hospitality. It is a long time since any one has had enough public spirit to organize a dance. May they long remain in their busy hive here, and disburse abroad the honey of hospitality.

The banns of marriage are announced between the Paulista Tennis and S. Paulo

Athletic clubs. For some time past there have been signs of a growing attachment, which has at last ripened into an engagement to throw in their lot together and make trial of double blessedness. The Tennis Club was founded 8 years ago as a separate concern. It was a counter attraction to the Cricket Club, whose ground was not suitable for a dual or racket game. When, however, the Athletic Club moved their quarters from Boni Retiro to their present beautifully-situated ground at Consolação, matters were altered, and it was felt that there was not room for two clubs. The tendency of the community has been to shift from east to west. Consequently the majority now live in Hygienopolis and Avenida, whence the journey to Luz in the short day-time does not leave enough leisure for play. The Athletic Club has advanced with the tide, and the Tennis Club has been left stranded in a remote corner. It was far different in the days of old; then enthusiastic tennismen who lived close to, after selecting a spot in the middle, rolled and marked a court for themselves, and only had a game as the result of much hard work. Now the tennis devotee has gone with the multitude, or has left the place altogether, so the prettily laid out ground will become, like sweet Anburi, loveliest village of the plain.

Unless the new Luz station attract residents to its locality, the Anglican church will be left alone—it is sometimes left very much alone—for by the greater part of the colony live on the higher ground. Recently, in England, a Wesleyan chapel was moved bodily from its original locality to a more convenient situation; why not employ the same plan here? Fix the church alongside the cricket ground, and the congregation would be doubled instantly. There would then be no need for Hygienopolis and Avenida to weary themselves by that hasty rush and tiring journey. On Sunday morning, naturally too, the cricketers, shamed out of all pre-empting excuse, would start the day by attendance at Divine service. A Bodley forgot that other text: "Church-going is a weariness to the flesh."

Mrs. Estill, wife of the manager of the S. Paulo branch of the London and River Plate Bank, left Santos in s. s. "Clyde," en route for Manchester. It was only six months ago that she came from Pernambuco, but this short stay has been enough to make people hope that she will soon return here.

The mornings are very chilly: a nasty mist covers the town until about 11 a.m., when the sun begins to make everything bright; the contrast between day and night is thereby marked, and makes one wish that some patent self-adjustable clothing were invented, to meet the successive changes of temperature.

The "confidence tricks" has not yet lost its attractiveness. A gentleman had a son for whom he wished to find employment. Most opportunely, a man of prepossessing appearance called on him, and offered to use his influence to procure a place in the Light and Power Company's office for him. To complete the arrangements, however, he required 115\$. Doped by his insinuating manners and by that odd 15\$, the father handed over the money, but is still waiting for the return of the office-filer.

Arrangements are being made for a concert in aid of the Indian Famine Fund. No date has actually been fixed, but it will probably be on 28th inst.

EVERYBODY has heard of tennis, golf, lawn, and bicycle, but these products of modern sport are capped by an advertisement for a Good Bacon Haul. We have known a man dubbed mutton head, and we can recall a roving man who went by the sobriquet of beefy-thumb. But bacon hand, never! Surely this must be gammon!

In his evidence before a select committee of the House of Lords on the subject of copyright, Mark Twain replied to a question from Lord Farrer about taxing literary property as follows:—He did not think there was any difficulty in taxing the property of a literary man. He had been taxed by the government of this country sometime ago, and, being curious to know how he had escaped so long, he wrote and received an explanation—a number of documents showing that nothing had been overlooked. He looked to see what his literature was taxed under, and he found it was taxed as gas-works. That was literally true, and it hurt him.

—President Kruger, when asked by the correspondent of an English paper where his capital would be after Pretoria was taken, replied that where he was there was the capital of the state. He may or may not have known that he was plagiarising the splendid Scottish chief who declared that where The Macdonald sat there was the head of the table. His obstinate pride recalls also the story of the Irish Despotism who, defeated by the Ormond Butlers, and carried prisoner shoulder high, replied to the question, where is The Desmond now, with "where he should be. On the necks of the Butlers." The Scotchman and the Irishman lost their lives for their smart sayings, but Oom Paul is in no such danger.

—A writer in the *New York Press* estimates that there were 500,000,000 fowls in the United States last year, and that the number of eggs was about 17,400,000,000. The value of these fowls and of their product is set down at \$420,000,000. How does that compare with coffee?

WANTED:

Nurse, to accompany family to England, one infant child; will pay passage; apply by letter, giving reference, to S. Crowther Smith, Caixa 523, S. Paulo.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.

Wanted for a small family who intend leaving for England shortly. Apply, stating age and references to E. Box 741, Post Office, Rio.

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Quinta de La Valles de Mandor

Have taken the following premiums:

HIGHEST AWARD, at Chicago, 1893;

SILVER MEDAL, at San Francisco, Cal. 1894;

GOLD MEDAL, at Bordeaux.

Prices very low; less than those of the same wines in London.

Can be obtained at all the principal hotels, restaurants, confiterias and other first class houses.

PEDRO TOMÁS Y MARTÍN,

Representative in Brazil.

ONLY DEPOSITARIES

ALVES, MAGALHÃES & C.

RUA DE S. PEDRO, 73, (sobrado)

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

FROM THE SANTA RITA SPRINGS.

ANALYSED BY THE NATIONAL LABORATORY.

The best table water, being absolutely natural, and is bottled on the same system adopted by the Carlsbad, Apollinaris, Vichy and other renowned European mineral waters.

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Rua Visconde de Inhauma 51

TELEPHONE 49 RIO DE JANEIRO

Hotels.

RESTAURANT "CAMPI"

RUA DA ALFANDEGA N. 7

This house is particularly renowned for its splendid breakfasts and lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The Proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

Restaurant & Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking,

and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Hermann Moronoff,

PROPRIETOR.

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When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark, without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alders Street, Coventry, England.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes. The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are in luxurious condition. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

Monteiro Jr. & C., s. s. Vis. Inhauma.

Souza & Niemeyer, s. s. da Alfandega.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

CARSON'S HOTEL

158, Rua do Catete,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well noted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribotzi,

PROPRIETOR.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattote)

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the crowded beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm bath, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened this hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

JUNE 12.—The *Daily Express* publishes a telegram from Pekin saying that the Emperor of China has asked the representatives of the powers to liberate him from the control of the Empress-regent and her advisers.—The *Daily Mail* says that street fighting has been going on in Pekin since Sunday last.—The *Daily Telegraph* says that the French consul at Yunnan-Fou has advised his government that a great crisis is imminent in that province, and has recommended foreigners of all nationalities to leave.—The *Times* says Prince Tuan, father of the lately recognised heir to the throne, has been dismissed from his position of president of the foreign office in Pekin.

JUNE 13.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Pekin to-day stating that several soldiers of the Empress' guard assassinated the chancellor of the Japanese legation in the streets. The crime was witnessed by many people who dispersed without troubling themselves.—The *Daily Mail* says that Japan has ordered 4 more war ships to Taku, and 4,000 soldiers are ready for immediate embarkation to the same point.—Japan says the *Times* is profiting by the present crisis to establish a sphere of influence over the three important provinces of Tche-Kiang, Pou-Kien and Kiang-Si. The population of these provinces is estimated at 57 millions odd, and has a superficies of 391,173 square kilometres.—Lord Methuen completely defeated General Dewet's force on the 11th inst., close to the Rhenoster river, capturing and occupying the Boer camp.—Sir R. Buller has occupied Volksrust and dislodged the Boers from a strong position. He is actively following up his advantage.—No direct news has been received at the war office from Lord Roberts since the 6th inst., owing to the enemy having cut the telegraph wires between Pretoria and the coast.—Buller reports having forced the pass at Almond's Neck, and arrived on the plains of Charlton without having encountered further resistance. He encamped four miles from Volksrust in the Transvaal.—Kelly-Kenny announces that his communications with Methuen have been interrupted since the 7th inst.

JUNE 14.—The arrival of 1,050 soldiers for the relief of Coomassie is reported from Cape Coast Castle. A further detachment of 900 troops from England is daily expected.—The *Daily Telegraph* says that the insurgents in Colombia have been completely crushed by the troops loyal to the republic after 21 days of constant fighting.—The *Times* asks for the British fleet in China to be strongly reinforced.—The *Daily Mail* says that 2,000 Russians have been landed at Yaku from Port Arthur.—The bulk of the foreign troops will not arrive in Pekin until the 17th inst., owing to the railway tracks having been damaged. The Chinese general, Tung-Fushiang, at the head of 10,000 men, is preparing to oppose their entry.—In the event of Mr. Schreiner sending in his resignation at the Cape, it will be immediately accepted by Sir A. Milner, and Sir John Gordon Sprigg will be asked to form a cabinet.—Lord Roberts reports that the Boers have been dislodged from strong fortifications 15 miles from Pretoria, and have retreated northward.—From Hong-Kong four British companies with two batteries of artillery have been despatched to Taku.

JUNE 15.—It is now officially known that there is no truth in the statement that the Boers had retaken Johannesburg. (Lord Wolseley described war-correspondents as "the pest of modern armies.") We wonder what he would say of the telegraph boys who send such misleading messages.—The *Daily News* correspondent in South Africa is said to have confirmed the report that Lord Roberts offered £10,000 a year to Botha and Dewet if they would surrender.—The *Standard* says that parliament will not be prorogued until October, when the Transvaal war is calculated to be completely finished.—A Boer force, surrendered to the British under General Hunter at Kerkdorp.—A Dutch man-of-war is said to be in Delagoa Bay to take off President Kruger, who is said to be on board a train at Macia-dorp, conducting the war. (Bosh.)—The losses of the City of London volunteers are reported as 2 killed and 24 wounded.—The foreign office has received official advice that there is a general support to the Boxers throughout China.—The foreign troops have had an engagement with 30,000 Chinese close to Pekin. The results are not stated.—The London press is severely criticising the government for its apparent indifference to the Chinese question.—The Japanese legation is reported to have been burnt by rioters in Pekin.—An English officer was stoned by Spaniards at Gibraltar and severely injured. Sr. Silveira, the prime minister, has promised to take the necessary steps.—The West Indies offer to send a contingent to fight the Ashantis. The offer has been accepted.

JUNE 16.—Telegrams from Shanghai report that the Boxers still continue their depredations. Aided by the people, they have burnt most of the stations on the line from Tien-Tsin to Pekin, murdering the employees.—In Pekin the rioters have burnt the summer residences of the legations, the cathedral, the English and American churches, and the French mission houses.—It is reported that

the German ambassador, Baron von Ketteler, has been assassinated by the mob.—The foreign troops have occupied the forts of Taku.—Both Mr. Broderick and M. Delcassé are of opinion that it would be imprudent to depose the Empress just now, without a capable successor, as this measure would entail the partition of China and a European war.—Russia supports the cause of the Empress on the ground that she has no adequate means of resisting the Boxers.—Buller's defeat of Gen. Botha is the general subject of eulogy in England. While recognizing the skill which Botha employed in mobilizing 12,000 Boers, attempting to turn the British flank, and throwing his cavalry and mounted infantry against the British centre, great praise is given to Buller for avoiding Laing's Neck and attacking Almonds and Gladsyde, 50 miles nearer Pretoria, probably saving 2,000 lives. The march was over roads of the worst description, but his final losses were only 30 killed and 130 wounded. His brilliant feat has brought him congratulatory telegrams from the Queen and ministers.—The Boers fled to the north.—Mr. Schreiner, prime minister of Cape Colony, has resigned office.

JUNE 17.—The *Sunday Sun* has received a telegram from China saying that the combined European forces under Admiral Seymour are complaining of the scarcity of provisions and the absolute want of water, especially between Lang-Pang and Yunnan.—The *People* correspondent says the disorder in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley is assuming vast proportions. The telegrams to-day state that the Boxers have burnt the Protestant establishments in the native quarter of Tien-Tsin.—The Canton authorities have sent troops to Kwei-Sien to crush a body of 5,000 rebels.—A German transport is daily expected at Taku with men and provisions.—Several of the foreign banks in the interior towns have closed their doors for fear of attacks by the Boxers.

United States.

JUNE 10.—Mr. Bryan, the democratic candidate for the presidency asserted in Omaha that the people of the United States were mostly in favor of the Transvaal burghers.—Telegrams from St. Louis say that fresh disturbances have broken out there. Three dynamite bombs were thrown by the disturbers which caused the deaths of seven people and wounded many others. A large number of arrests has been made.

JUNE 12.—The *Tribune* praises the courage with which the Argentine republic in 10 years has cleared the horrible crisis which threatened it. It adds that the Argentines by this fact have proved themselves to be the veritable "Yankees of the South" (The crisis we knew of before. We did not know it had been cleared, and it will take more than one telegram to make us believe it). The Chileans call themselves "the English of South America," but that does not put their national debt on a parity with that of Great Britain.—The American consul in Chin-Kiang has telegraphed to his government that bands of Chinese belonging to a secret society have invested the town, and that a United States cruiser is wanted at once to protect lives.

JUNE 13.—The U. S. consul at Tche-fou having reported the presence of hordes of Boxers in that district, the gunboat *Yorktown* has been ordered to proceed there from Shanghai.—The Hamburg-American line intends to establish a quarterly service between New York and the Antilles commencing from 1st October next.

JUNE 14.—The Americans who are threatened by the Boxers in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley have asked their consul for a gunboat to guarantee their safety.—A New York telegram says that M. Menier of chocolate fame, who is the proprietor of the island of Anticosta at the mouth of the Saint Lawrence, has evicted all the former tenants, obliging them to emigrate to Canada.

JUNE 15.—The rumor runs in New York that the revolution in Colombia is gathering strength, that Panama has fallen into their power, and that 14,000 armed men are marching to attack Bogota, the capital of the republic. The government has ordered a three months supply of coal to be sent immediately from Manila to China, for the fleet and provisions for 1,000 men for the same period. (This is the first practical use of the United States have been able to make of their white elephants).—A terrible fire took place to-day in Jackson, New York, in which ten people were burnt to death.—The candidature of Mr. Bryan for the presidency is being vigorously supported by the democrats in Kentucky, Georgia, Vermont, Missouri and California.

JUNE 16.—Admiral Dewey has definitely withdrawn his candidature for the presidency, alleging that it is not the people but the political chiefs who elect Mr. Bryan says that the electoral campaign will be fought on the grounds of bi-metalism, trusts and imperial expansion. The general republican convention is to meet on the 20th inst. There is no doubt that Mr. McKinley will be re-nominated. It is probable that Mr. Cornelius Bliss, of New York, will be nominated as vice-president.—The mayor of New York and the Tammany leaders are accused of being concerned in the New York ice monopoly. Governor Roosevelt declares that the mayor is morally, if not legally, guilty of corruption.

JUNE 17.—The military governor of the Philippines in Manila has received orders to despatch more American troops to China.

France.

JUNE 10.—There was an enormous crowd on the race-course at Longchamps to watch the Grand Prix race. Senneville was first, Lovrenski second and Ings third. (In any ordinary year the Grand Prix draws immense crowds, and it is easy to imagine the throng while the exhibition is on).—The *Temps* advocates full powers being given to the European ambassadors in Pekin, and complains of the error made by the powers in allowing such a revolution being organised in the European press' palace.—In Rome, 75 French Canadians going to the exhibition were treated to a municipal banquet. The mayor toasted the prosperity of Canada, and Mr. Turle, Canadian minister, replied with an assertion of the affection of Canadians for France.

JUNE 11.—The French government has resolved on sending an army corps to China if necessary for the protection of French subjects. All suggestions of conquest are disavowed. M. Delcassé, speaking in the chamber, finished his announcement with: "Our troops are ready to take the field at the first appeal of M. Pichon, our minister in Pekin."

JUNE 12.—A telegram from Lawrence Marques says that the Boers have retaken Bloemfontein, and that General Dewet is marching on Johannesburg at the head of 15,000 men.—Another telegram says that Gen. Ruddle has taken Pilsburg and 1,500 Boer prisoners. (The telegraphic service from Paris about the Boer war is one of those things they do better in France. In England there is a lack of imagination).—The chamber of deputies has affirmed the attitude of the foreign minister, M. Delcassé, in respect to the French action in China.—A small fire broke out in the Boule and Herzegovina sections of the Paris exhibition, but was almost immediately extinguished.

JUNE 14.—It is reported that President Loubet will hold a naval review off Cherbourg on the 25th July, when many foreign ships of war are expected to be present in addition to all the French battle-ships in European waters.—A telegram from Tien-Tsin says that Prince Tuan and General Tung-Fushiang have been dismissed from their posts in the Chinese foreign office. The senate adopted to-day by 223 votes to 22 the proposal to create a colonial army. The chamber of deputies also passed a project for colonial defence.

JUNE 15.—The exhibition continues to attract more visitors and is daily more and more successful. It is now certain that the Czar of Russia, Emperor William, King Humbert, and the Khedive of Egypt will visit the exhibition. President Loubet inspected the foreign sections to-day and, in spite of heavy rain, there was a large crowd to give him an enthusiastic reception.—In a bicycle race *organisé* by the cyclists Gordon E. Bennett, says the *Journal de Brazill*, 350 miles were covered in 6 hours and 9 minutes. (This was suspiciously like the work of James Gordon Bennett of the New York Herald). But telegrams to this country were fearfully and wonderfully made up, translated and edited).—A Tien-Tsin telegram says that the French troops wished to seize a locomotive in the station there against the will of the English superintendent. A party of British blue-jackets were close at hand and backed the objection of their countrymen. A crisis was avoided by the timely arrival of the French and British consuls.

JUNE 16.—Telegrams of English origin published in Paris say that a number of Chinese Christians has been tortured in the streets of Pekin.—A train of provisions for the foreign troops in Pekin has had to return to Tien-Tsin owing to a bridge having been blown up.—The Prince de Joinville, third son of Louis-Philippe, and ex-vice-admiral of the French navy, left to-day of the age of 82 years.—The painter Carl has confessed that he was the abductor of Mme. Mirebeau Martel ("Gyp"), and stated that the idea was suggested to him by David's famous picture in the Louvre, "The Rape of the Sabines." He took her to his uncle's house in Gravelle. (The lady may have resented the abduction, but has thoroughly enjoyed the notoriety.)

JUNE 17.—King Oscar left Paris yesterday, the president and court bidding him farewell at the station.—The nationalist members of the municipal council had a banquet to-day, and on leaving they were provoked by a socialist mob. A conflict ensued, but was quickly quelled by the police. No serious results are reported.—The French consul in Hong Kong does not confirm the reported assassinations of diplomats and others, and the burning of foreign buildings. He attributes them to alarmists and rumors current in Tien-Tsin.—The consul in the latter place has asked his government for reinforcements. These are to be sent from Tonkin immediately.—The minister of marine is organising a fleet of cruisers to be sent to China.

Spain.

JUNE 13.—The rebels in Morocco have killed the governor of Tiarant and several other public functionaries.—Two of the Madrid papers say that Sr. Villaverde, the minister of finance has presented his resignation, which was not accepted. His colleagues have denied the statement.—*El Liberal* says that as the Rio Tinto miners on strike now number over 10,000, it is necessary to strengthen the garrison to repress violent demonstrations. The strikers are, however, fairly orderly.

JUNE 16.—The foreign minister, the Marquis d'Aguilar Campo, has informed the cabinet

that the situation in Morocco has become exceedingly grave in consequence of the insurrection which is obtaining larger proportions by the adhesion of tribes from the interior.—The disturbances caused by the barrier tax have spread into Murcia, and had to be quelled by the police.—Two battalions of soldiers and a gunboat have been sent to Huelva from Cadiz to dominate the disturbers.

JUNE 17.—Most of the miners on strike have returned to work at Huelva, but it is feared that those still holding out at Rio Tinto and Nerva will attack them for abandoning the strike.

Italy.

JUNE 16.—The Italian parliament was opened to-day with the customary ceremonies. King Humbert, in his speech from the throne, said his relations with all foreign powers were of the most cordial description, and formed a guarantee of peace for Italy and assured protection for Italians abroad. He wound up by asserting his determination to support the existing constitution against all menaces. The new officials were chiefly ministerialists. Sig. Crispi has announced his intention of being present at the next session. This declaration has caused great surprise, as only a few days ago he underwent an operation for cataract.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 11.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber voted a motion expressing gratitude to the heroes of the battle of Riachuelo. Deputies Esmeraldo Bandeira and Elphio Figueiredo introduced several bills on judicial procedure. By a vote of 93 to 43 the chamber declared duly elected deputies for Paralyria the candidates Gen. Netva, Trinidade, Alves de Lima Filho, Camillo de Hollanda and Silva Mariz. The bill for erecting a monument to Admiral Barroo was voted in 2d discussion. The chamber discussed the bill authorizing the government to arrive at agreements with claimants in regard to the sums that have been awarded to them by courts of justice. In a speech on this bill Deputies Germino Hasselocher violently attacked the federal judge in Rio Grande do Sul, whom he accused of collusion with claimants. A communication was received from Dr. Nuno de Andrade stating that two days would be required for disinfecting the chamber.

JUNE 14.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—There was received from the President of the republic a message asking for a special appropriation for sum of 714,915,750 spent last year on work on Port Lage. Deputy Aureliano Barbosa introduced a bill signed by himself and others for altering schedule F of the customs house. Deputy Alfredo Varela introduced a bill signed by himself and others, for regulating the discussion of the civil code framed by Dr. Clovis Bevilacqua.

JUNE 15.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Julio Santos said that anarchy prevails throughout the whole country. The constitution is a myth, laws are a dead letter and public liberty a farce. This, he asserted, the chamber knows just as well as he does. He read telegrams from S. Fidelis and moved to ask for information in regard to what is occurring at that place. The chamber voted several bills in various stages and discussed the election in the 3rd district of the federal capital.

JUNE 16.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber continued to discuss the election in the 3rd district of the federal capital. Deputy Julio Santos' motion in regard to occurrences at S. Fidelis was adopted.

NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINE.

The New York papers of May 17 published the following telegram from New Orleans dated the preceding day:—

The state board of health to-day passed resolutions declaring that the coffee ship "Corsica," with cargo from Rio de Janeiro, should not be allowed to land until thirty days fumigation and detention, and then only in case no symptoms of bubonic plague developed. The "Corsica" sailed from Rio on April 15, at which time there were several cases of plague there. As a result of the action of the board, S. V. Fornis & Co., local agents for the French line of vessels to which the "Corsica" belongs, cabled to Paris cancelling all sailings of coffee steamers via Brazil for this port for the rest of the year. The result of this action is the annihilation of the coffee business so far as New Orleans is concerned.

A large number of local importers petitioned the board to allow the "Corsica" to land on the ground that the steamer "Coleridge" had been permitted to land in New York this week, although sailing from Rio two days later than the "Corsica." The local board denounced the action of the New York board as being "extremely reprehensible."

—A youth of nineteen called Garra-brandt was charged with murdering a child in New York at the beginning of May, with threatening his parents and shadowing President McKinley, and the New York *Journal* says: "Garra-brandt is the personification of the degradation to which cigarette smoking leads." Brazilians, beware. Close your cigar-shops, or your children, parents and Presidents will not be insured by the *Journal*.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIC DE JANEIRO, JUNE 19th, 1900.

It is interesting to note the singular arguments with which officious organs of the government endeavor to prove that the financial situation has improved. Here is a sample:—In the amount of consumption taxes collected this year at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house there was the following increase in comparison with 1899:—for the 1st quarter 28%, for April 38%, and for May 44%. As there was an increase at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house, there must necessarily have been an increase at other revenue stations. Ergo Brazilian manufactures are making rapid progress. This argument not only contains two *non sequiturs*, but it also, either through design or ignorance, conceals the fact that the principal factor of the increase is the collection of consumption taxes on certain classes of merchandise, which were not thus taxed in 1899. If, for instance, we deduct from the total sum derived from consumption taxes at the Rio de Janeiro custom-house in the first quarter of the present year the sum appertaining to these classes of merchandise, we have not an increase but a decrease of 2,440,813. The increase, noted by the officious organs, in the revenue derived from consumption taxes does not, then, represent industrial progress, but an aggravation of the burdens of the people, which is really retarding progress. The treasury gains nothing by this increase, which is neutralized by the decrease, resulting from the new burdens, in other classes of revenue. In other words, burdensome taxation is hampering the productive activity of the people, decreasing their incomes and consequently depleting the sources from which public revenue is derived.

THE inspector-general of public health, Dr. Nuno de Andrade, has appealed to the medical profession and to the public in general, not to treat the measures of the sanitary officials with ridicule, and asks for their co-operation in stamping out the dreaded Indian pest. We are certain that there would never have been any occasion for such a request, if the authorities themselves had not invited it. How can we treat seriously absurd and ridiculous regulations. The restrictions on travelers are a farce, but as they are vexatious also, complaints must be made. As a rule, disinfections are a farce also, unless we are to believe that there is protection in the smell of phenic acid. On Saturday the *folha do Commercio* related that an inspector had been accustomed to pass that night with a woman in a house where a suspected case was found. He tried to escape notice but was denounced and carried off to quarantine amidst the jeers of the public, and was received at S. Sebastião with jeers by the people confined there. Why should we not laugh at such absurdities? If the authorities do not respect themselves, if they act like frightened children, why should we not laugh at them? It may be a serious business; then let us treat it seriously and as men. If an inspector comes in contact with a suspected case, let him be treated like others; if unfortunate people are to be turned out of their houses because cases have appeared in them, let them be treated humanely and not as criminals. Sometimes they are not allowed to take a single article of clothing, nor to do anything to protect the valuables they leave behind. We are all willing to assist the authorities, but there must be good will and consideration on their side as well as on ours.

THREE weeks ago we published the news of the death of Mrs. Gladstone, on the strength of telegrams to the local press. We now find that that estimable lady, to whose wifely virtues we paid our humble tribute at the time, only died on the 14th inst. We regret the error which was not of our making, and again express our sorrow at the demise of one so fittingly suited by nature to be the best possible wife to England's Grand Old Man.

WHAT is the use of continuing the struggle any longer between gun and armor-plate. Every improvement and advance made on the one side, is sure to be met by a corresponding advance of the other, all of them costly, and each one rendering worthless what has been done before. How long can the industrial forces of the world support such a rivalry. On the 8th ult. a new shell, invented by an American naval officer, was driven through a Harveized armor-plate fourteen inches thick, making a clean hole as though the armor-plate were nothing but paste board. The shell was fired from a six-inch rifle using smokeless powder, and it had a velocity of 2,500 feet (nearly half a mile) per second, which is 25 per cent above ordinary proof velocity. There is probably no fringed alloy that could resist such a shot, consequently the invincibility of armor is practically defenceless before this new arm. Is it not time, then, to suspend the rivalry and turn the resources of industry into other channels?

THE simple fact that some millions of human beings are to-day starving to death in India, and also that the magnitude of the famine is beyond the resources of the Indian government, great as they are, can fail to appeal strongly to the charitable and humane feelings of the entire world. Some thirty odd millions of people are in need of assistance. Much has been done, and much is being done to relieve their simplest wants, but the terrible fact remains that much the greater part of them are yet without relief. The British government has done much to render these periodical famines lighter through the construction of irrigation works, but it takes time to complete so gigantic an undertaking, and only a small part has been completed. The drought this time has extended over an exceptionally large area, and the necessities of the people have so far exceeded the resources of India that it has become necessary to appeal to the whole world for relief. Some will say perhaps that a nation which is expending millions in conquering new territory ought to find the other millions needed to protect its own people against starvation, but this will not help those who are dying by thousands for want of food, and let the argument wait.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The shortage of the pastmaster of Ribeirão Preto, S. Paulo, is said to amount to 400,000.

—There was only one case of yellow fever in Sorocaba on the 13th inst., two at Itiê and three at Santa Cruz das Palmeiras.

—A telegram of the 17th inst. states that the Brazilian consul at Pará is insane, and has attempted to commit suicide. It is feared that he has been trying to solve the Rio Ave complication.

—The editor of the *Diário de Santos*, Sr. Nogueira de Carvalho died at the Asilamento, São Paulo, on the 15th inst. of yellow fever. We beg to tender our sincere sympathy to our Santos contemporary.

—The municipal council of S. Luiz do Paraitinga, São Paulo, has resolved to change the name of that village to *Silvesopolis* in honor of the President of Brazil. The council is still at large, and it would appear that the unfortunate citizens of the place will have to bear the burden.

—During the month of February 102 municipalities of the state of São Paulo gave the following returns: 4,504 births, 2,855 deaths and 831 marriages. The principal cause of death was pulmonary consumption, which made 113 victims. There were 27 deaths from yellow fever. As the state contains 138 municipalities, these returns are far from complete.

—Bahia has managed to work up a suspected case of child of 4 years, lymphatic, debilitated, ill with influenza and fever for a month, inflamed throat, living in a house destitute of all sanitation, having had treatment, unable to take food, and dying on the 5th inst. without medical attendance. Naturally, life itself would be a pest under such conditions. Could bubonic pest be worse?

—The residents of rua Visconde de Parna-hyha, São Paulo, are complaining of the exactions of a sanitary inspector which in reality imply the demolition of their houses. It is time the orders of these autocrats were resisted. Here in Rio we know of a case where an inspector ordered the repair of a hole in the wall made by a projectile fired during the usual revolt. It could not be called unsanitary, for it served to improve the ventilation.

—A quadruple birth took place in Aruaçu, in the Camêdas district. The happy (2) father rushed off at once to get the four hurried, but, while he was away, one was found to be alive. The father, a poor laborer, had not money enough to bury the still-born three, and while he was making arrangements the survivor died, and now lies beside its brothers and sisters in Camêdas. The father and the children are happy, but the mother must be the most disappointed creature in Brazil at the present moment.

—It is said that a deposit of sterilized milk is to be established at Barbacena where it will be sold at 240 réis per litre. What a pity the railway cannot bring it down to Rio so that it can be supplied here at less than 500 or 600 réis per bottle!

—The *Populista* says that in Feira de Sant'Anna, Bahia, a snake three metres and a half in length was found and killed on the fazenda Pamplona on the banks of the Jequinhipe. A Sr. Barbalho de S. Braventura bought the lion for dissection purposes and found inside a large-sized deer which had evidently been digested for two days. Paul du Chailin, A.M. Stanley and other tellers of snake stories must hide their heads. This was not an anaconda, nor a constrictor from the wilds of Africa, but a common or fazenda snake from the description. Things must be terribly dull in Bahia journalism when they have to go back on amphibious sea serpents with a taste for venison.

—On the morning of the 14th inst. a steam launch arrived at Sant'Anna do Maranhã, towing a closed lighter, which carried a sick man sent down from Raiz da Serra, on the Petropolis railway. He was considered a suspected case and was shipped off in a special coach to Mamã, where he was transferred to a closed lighter. How long he had been making the journey we do not know, but it must have taken some time for an ambulance had been waiting all night for him at Sant'Anna do Maranhã. On arrival he was transferred to the ambulance with all due precautions and was then taken to the observation ward of the Barreto isolated hospital, where it was soon discovered that he was ill, not with pest, but with malarial fever (*febre palustre*). Being foolish is sometimes a very costly business.

SANTOS CRICKET.

NORTH OF BRAZIL VS SOUTH OF BRAZIL.
Played on the club ground on the 10th inst.
The North of Brazil was represented by members who have resided in Rio or North of Rio; South of Brazil by the rest of the club. The fielding on the part of the Northerners was very weak, many catches being dropped, which was accountable for their opponents' high score.

North of Brazil.	
C. L. Stock, et. Pritchard, h. Stewart Smith	12
R. C. Lloyd, et. Preece, b.	13
A. T. Smith, b.	19
H. Barn, b.	15
F. Tracey, h. Preece.	47
H. G. Beardsall, b.	10
E. Greene, et. and h. Murray.	21
A. D. Watson, run out.	20
J. Cudworth, h. w., b. Preece.	19
H. P. Hampshire, run out.	1
A. L. Tweedie, b. Murray.	23
H. Conson, not out.	25
A. Miller, h. Murray.	1
Extras.	18

Total..... 244

South of Brazil.	
H. P. Smith, et. Tracey, h. Lloyd.	6
C. R. Murray, et. Barn, b.	16
S. A. Morgan, h. Tracey.	0
H. L. Wright, not out.	9
C. Pritchard, et. Hampshire, b. Lloyd.	4
J. Meadows, et. Cudworth, b. Lloyd.	3
C. Stewart Smith, not out.	5
H. J. Jones	1
A. Richards	1
J. Gepp	1
W. C. Preece	1
Extras.	4

Total..... 47

* There is evidently some mistake in the report sent us. It said this was the Northerners' 2nd day.

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

S. P. A. C. VS. S. P. RAILWAY (past and present)
Played in S. Paulo on the 10th inst. resulting in a win for the Athletic Club.

S. P. RAILWAY (past and present)	
A. N. Crompton, c. King, h. Barber.	2
C. H. Lowe, h. King.	6
C. W. Miller, run out.	45
F. Stewart, h. Barber.	25
F. Floride, c. King, h. Keelman.	5
F. Webster, h. Barber.	5
E. G. Knight, c. King, h. Barber.	5
J. G. Macintyre, et. Sparkes, h. Rube.	5
W. Holland, not out.	0
R. Floride, not out.	0
Byes.	6

Total..... 106

Bowling Analysis.	
Runs	Wickets
H. E. Barber..... 20	45
M. King..... 7	27
A. Keelman..... 13	28
W. Rube..... 1	0

S. P. A. C.	
J. J. Blouley, et. Crompton, h. Stewart	0
P. W. Crewe, h. Stewart.	0
A. Keelman, et. and b. Macintyre.	76
M. King, h. Miller.	0
P. Conner, et. Miller, b. Webster.	0
H. E. Barber, b. Webster.	17
W. Rube, b. Floride.	0
W. Jeffreys, et. Miller, b. Macintyre.	31
E. Sparkes, not out.	14
E. Wright, h. Floride.	0
S. J. Glenness, not out.	0
Leg byes.	7

Total..... 165

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs	Runs	Wickets	Av.
P. Stewart.....	9	40	2	20
C. W. Miller.....	9	25	1	25
J. Webster.....	8	23	2	11.5
J. G. Macintyre.....	8	26	2	13
F. Floride.....	10	43	2	21.5

S. PAULO A. C. VS. SANTOS A. C.

Played in S. Paulo on the 14th inst.
Santos winning the toss took first innings. Most of the batsmen scored, G. pp and Stock both playing well, while H. P. Smith going in first played a very patient innings for 10. Helped by those fielding the score reached 91 before the innings closed.

S. Paulo on going to the wickets had apparently an easy task to perform, but that it was harder than expected events soon proved for 7 wickets soon fell for only 49 runs. However on Webster joining Jeffery things improved, when with the score at 86 Webster was run out, and 4 runs later Conner was bowled by Keelman. Amidst the greatest excitement Knight, the last man, went to fill the gap. The Santos total was reached when Jeffery hit out to a loose ball and was snarled caught by Murray, the game ending in a tie, 94 all.

After a short interval Santos commenced their 2nd innings. Murray scored 1st, but with the score at 73 for 3 wickets, stumps were drawn.

A most successful day socially as well as from a cricket point of view was the verdict of the large number of visitors to the ground. Every body seemed to have a thoroughly good time. Tea was kindly given by Mrs. Crewe and although assisted at the table by Mrs. C. W. Mitchell and Miss Leishman they were busily employed up to the end of the match.

The scores were:

SANTOS A. C.	
A. Keelman, h. King.	1
H. P. Smith, c. and h. Webster.	10
A. M. Burgess, c. Barber, h. King.	9
F. H. Gepp, h. Barber.	22
C. L. Stock, c. Webster, h. Miller.	13
C. M. Murray, c. and h. Miller.	4
R. C. Lloyd, run out.	9
C. W. Preece, h. King.	0
J. Thompson, h. Webster.	10
C. Pritchard, not out.	8
Byes.	6
Leg Byes.	2
Total.....	94

Bowling Analysis.	
Overs	M. Overs
H. E. Barber..... 18	5
M. King..... 14	3
C. W. Miller..... 8	5
J. T. Webster..... 3.2	6

S. PAULO A. C.	
A. N. Crompton, h. Preece.	1
P. W. Crewe, c. Thompson, h. Keelman.	0
C. W. Miller, h. Keelman.	20
F. Floride, c. Burgess, h. Keelman.	5
H. E. Barber, h. Preece.	1
W. Rube, c. Keelman, h. Preece.	3
W. Jeffreys, c. Murray, b. Lloyd.	46
M. King, b. Preece.	6
J. T. Webster, run out.	6
P. Conner, h. Keelman.	1
B. G. Knight, not out.	1
Byes.	3
Wickets.	1
Total.....	94

Bowling Analysis.	
Overs	M. Overs
A. Keelman..... 19	7
C. W. Preece..... 20	4
C. L. Stock..... 2	7
R. C. Lloyd..... 0.3	2

Total..... 73

Bowling Analysis.	
Runs	Wickets
H. E. Barber..... 20	1
W. Rube..... 30	6
C. W. Miller..... 10	3
M. King..... 2	1

Total..... 73

—The annual general meeting of the Paulista company is called for the 30th inst.

—The net receipts of the N. and N. Nova Cruz railway, of Rio Grande do Norte, for the month of March amounted to 15,331 \$300.

—The board of directors of the Botanical Garden tramway company has been authorized by the share holders to issue debentures to the amount of 8,000,000, or to contract otherwise a loan of that amount.

—During the nine months ending 31st March last the United States exported over four millions dollars worth of locomotives, or about 1,200,000 more than the value exported in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

—The government has appointed Sr. José Gonçalves Chaves to represent the Central Railway of Brazil at the coming international railway congress to be held in Paris this year. Sr. Chaves has the reputation of being a clever engineer and of having accomplished good technical work in Rio Grande do Sul.

RAILROAD NOTES

... Continuing the vote counting in the governor's candidates for the 2nd district of the state of Rio de Janeiro, the *Segundo Distrito de Campos* says: "... The news received yesterday is an eloquent certificate of the degeneration of character in Brazil. Unfortunately we have reached a period in which only shrewdness can succeed... We have been defeated by an immoral compact sealed at the palace... Once more we are the victims of treachery. At the last moment, sysyphus resigned, a part of the 3rd district delegation withdrew from its support and carried with it the delegations, so that we obtained only 52 votes. As has been said by a prominent writer, corruption comes from above... The immoral policy of Cattete, of the man of Banhaço, has corrupted impure consciences... President Campos Salles with his policy for supporting the governors is an outrage to the republic."

— Mrs. Mary Robinson Wright, a N. American lady who has published some interesting and successful books of travel, has arrived here from Buenos Aires, after having spent several months touring in the Argentine Republic, which will be the subject of her new book. After spending a few days here, she will go on to Brazil.—*Montevideo Times*, June 8.

—It is said that Dr. Chapot-Prevost will leave for Europe on the 18th proc., taking the child Rosalina with him. The operation which separated the two children will attract the liveliest interest in medical circles. The two girls had one liver in common, and though they had two hearts there was but one pericardium. An operation which involved a division of the liver and the separation of the two hearts was strangely united, is ph of the common and will be a matter of study from surgeons everywhere. Unfortunately the weaker of the twins, Maria, was unable to rally after the operation, but Rosalina is doing well and promises a complete recovery.

A vote of thanks to the *Jornal do Comercio*, *Noticia*, *Rio News* and the *Brazilian Review* for their free publications of notice and other assistance in connection with the movement was carried unanimously and the meeting was then adjourned.

—We wonder when we shall be likely to get the mails by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers into anything like decent order again. In February last one of the boats belonging to this line, and running to South America was requisitioned by the English government for the conveyance of troops or stores to South Africa and in consequence the sailing of the next boat was advanced a week with the apparent intention of gradually working back to the regular alternate weekly sailings with the Royal Mail. Up to the present time, however, the efforts of the company to revert to the old convenient order of things have not been successful, and we are still having two English mails one week and none the next, an arrangement which causes considerable inconvenience to business houses in this part of the world.—*Review*. Buenos Aires.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.	
E. C. Manners, b. R. Robinson
E. L. King, b. do.
H. G. Pierce, c. Hime, b. R. Robinson
A. E. Skev, b. R. Robinson
W. P. Slater, b. O. Wucherer
W. E. Strange, run out
R. L. Routh, b. R. Robinson
W. W. Martin, b. E. E. Hime
J. H. Chidbourne, run out
E. E. Owen, b. E. E. Hime
C. H. Hancock, not out
Extras
Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets.	No. Balls.	Wide Balls.
R. Robinson.	66	31	2	1	1	1
O. Wucherer.	54	30	1	1	1	1
E. Hime.	12	7	1	1	1	1
V. Tatum.	7	4	1	1	1	1

R. H. ROBINSON'S XI.

V. Tatum, b. H. G. Pierce.	9	10	1	1	1	1
H. C. Bocquet, b. W. P. Slater.	10	10	1	1	1	1
O. Wucherer, b. do.	38	38	1	1	1	1
C. Henderson, b. do.	0	0	1	1	1	1
E. Hime, b. do.	0	0	1	1	1	1
R. H. Robinson, b. H. G. Pierce.	7	7	1	1	1	1
R. McNair, not out.	1	1	1	1	1	1
H. H. Robinson, run out.	15	15	1	1	1	1
M. Fletcher, b. W. P. Slater.	4	4	1	1	1	1
P. E. Swannick, b. H. G. Pierce.	3	3	1	1	1	1
H. Lynch, b. E. C. Mannors.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Extras.	1	1	1	1	1	1

Total.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets.	No. Balls.	Wide Balls.
W. E. Strange.	30	14	1	1	1	1
W. P. Slater.	72	43	1	1	1	1
H. G. Pierce.	24	16	1	1	1	1
E. C. Mannors.	37	15	1	1	1	1

Note.—We are in receipt of two other matches on the Paysandu grounds, all booked in this morning, but too late for insertion in this issue. We are glad to publish these reports, but it is impossible for us to set up and find space for many on publishing day.—Ed. News.

R. C. A. A.

NIGGERS & WHITES

The first of these fixtures was played on Sunday last at Icahy and resulted in a victory for the "Whites" by 9 runs. The full score will be published next week.

The XI selected to play for Rio against the state of São Paulo on the three days from the 30th June to the 1st July has been picked as follows:—R. Morrissey (captain), N. W. Jackson, F. Morrissey, C. A. Conolly, A. L. Stutfield, H. G. Pierce, W. Slater, C. L. Robinson, W. Morrissey, G. H. Lomas, and E. Morrissey.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Statistical Annual for 1900; Charles B. Murray, editor of the Cincinnati Price Current. The regular annual publication of statistics of the provision, grain, live stock and beef trade, crop statistics, etc., which has come to be considered an authority on these subjects. Exports declared for the United States; published by the Department of State, Washington. Comprises consular reports for the quarter ending 31st December last.

BUSINESS NOTES

—In the first quarter of the present year 130,953 tons of coal were shipped from Cardiff to Brazil.

—Telegrams from Rosario de Santa Fé on Saturday said that there were 16 ships at that port all loading wheaten flour for Brazil.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th inst. says that Brazilian products packed in bags for export and embarked since May 20th, will not be permitted to land in Argentina.

—The government has imposed a fine of 5,000 on a firm of Italian exchange brokers in São Paulo, Mrs. Barro Ross & Co., who were transacting a savings bank business without licence. This irregular savings bank business ought to be rigorously suppressed.

—The following is a statement of the shipment of wheat and flour from Uruguay to Brazil in the last four years:

1896, kilos.	3,655,204	17,296,078
1897, " "	2,819,945	11,359,733
1898, " "	2,847,023	11,140,973
1899, " "	10,877,410	20,104,194

—The new commercial treaty with France secures minimum tariff rates for all Brazilian products except coffee, which will have a reduction of 20 baues per 100 kilos. This is a deterrent for Brazil, which was seeking a 30 per cent reduction on coffee, or 40 baues per 100 kilos. The minimum tariff rate is nothing but a fiction, the duties remaining as they are, and Brazil accepts less than half of what she demanded on coffee.

—The Junta Commercial is now refusing to register trademarks of foreign products containing Portuguese words, which is a violation of the international trademark treaty. Messrs. R. Singlehurst & Co. sought to register a brand of tea and were refused because the label bears the word *olanta*. Also Messrs. W. O. and R. G. Barclay, of New York, sought registry for various medicinal products, which is refused because the trademark contains Portuguese words. The absurdity of such a decision is only too apparent.

—The average number of beeves to be furnished hereafter to the population of Rio de Janeiro, according to the agreement between the pretect and the contractors on last Thursday, is 408 per diem. Hitherto the contractors have alleged that there was no demand for a larger number than that already furnished; but now that there is to be a reduction of 100 sets per kilo in the price, it is probable that the consumption will increase especially if there is improvement in the quality of the beef and an increase in the weight of the so-called kilo.

—The *Journal do Brazil* on Saturday last published a telegram stating that a Mr. Peake (?) had made an examination of the coal fields of England and estimated their bearing at eighty million tons, or enough to supply the markets of the world for the next 350 years. It will be curious to compare this telegram with its base when the English papers arrive.

—Amongst the recent arrivals we were pleased to welcome Mr. John Richardson, the whisky man, who has been making a tour up the coast as far as Pará. He reports Pará and Bahia as fair, Pernambuco and Ceará dull, and Maranhão dead. He must, however, be pleased to know that in his absence, and thanks to his pushing, his Scotch whiskies have been knocking the ones of five years ago out of the local market. Where ten were satisfied with anything but before then three years ago, nine now ask for "Mountain Dew." This is a fact and not an advertisement.

—The minister of finance has authorized the free dispatch in the custom-house of 62 boxes containing tickets for the Central railway. This is how the government protects the printing-offices of the country. They pay heavy taxes to do business, and import duties on paper and all other material used. And then because they can not pay such taxes and do the work as cheaply as foreign printers, the work is sent abroad. And, more than this, the government uses its own printing-office, which pays no rent, taxes nor duties, to compete with them and ruin them. It is an injustice which ought to shame the government into a state of sanity—but somehow it makes no impression whatever.

—In the first fortnight of the present month there were slaughtered for this market 3,701 beeves weighing 1,005,365 kilos, which is an average of 380 beeves and 67,021 kilos of meat per diem. This supply of meat thought excellent improvement over last year, when the number of beeves averaged 368. But in 1897, when the population to be fed is supposed to have been much smaller than it is now, the daily average was 450 and in 1898 it was 410. High taxes and commercial and financial depression are forcing the people to restrict their consumption of meat and to live on cheaper and less nutritious food, such, for instance, as rice whose importation has largely increased.

—The Amazonian Rubber Estates are not looking up well in the London market just now, as there is no sale for their shares. Registered in 1898, it possesses a rubber producing ground of 37 square miles. The authorized capital is £300,000 in £1 shares. The actual amount subscribed is £137,400 in preference and £137,658 ordinary shares. No dividend has been declared since the incorporation of the company, like all similar enterprises, which have heavy work to do at first which eats up profits, but we hear that good work has been done on the estate, which we hope will lead to lucrative dividends in future years. The present depression of shares is due to the fact that up to latest advices no shipments of rubber have been made.

—An item going the rounds of the press says that the S. João del Rey Mining Co., of Moura Velho, Minas Geraes, has taken out 47,340 kilos of gold during the 50 years which have elapsed since its foundation. This quantity of gold is worth, says the item, £5,178,637 in sterling, or £55,359,700 in Brazilian currency at the present rate of exchange, of which only 156,798 lbs. have been expended in Brazil. In regard to the expenditure in Brazil, the figures are certainly false. At the present moment the company pays over 6 per cent. for export duty and transportation to the Central railway. Taking into account labor, provisions, transportation, timber and many other items of expense, a very large percentage of the output remains in Brazil.

—The custom-house has published the following statement of the official value of imports at Rio de Janeiro in the month of April; From the British empire, 3,883,377,046 " Uruguay, 3,109,318 883 " Germany, 1,561,929 831 " the United States, 1,471,205 676 " Portugal, 949,024 140 " France, 839,190 619 " Belgium, 585,970 047 " Argentina, 340,260 000 " Italy, 304,491 736 " Spain, 18,142 161 " other countries, 44,591 002

Total	13,107,506,940
Official value of imports in April, 1899.	15,935,953 211

Decrease, 2,828,446,872

—Last year in realising on assets the Banco Constructor sustained the following losses:

On 500 shares of the Empresa Obras Publicas no Brazil.	5,365,000
On 1050 shares of the Banco Brazil e Norte Americano.	159,025,000

On 600 shares of the Companhia Internacional Commercial e Industrial. 39,000,000 |

On 100 shares of the Companhia Estrada de Ferro de S. Francisco ao Chopim. 3,255,000 |

On 100 shares of the Educadora. 9,000,000 |

On 16 debentures of the Supacaly railway. 4,559,110 |

On 40 bonds of the tate of Rio de Janeiro. 2,065,300 |

Total, 222,260,410

The depreciation of assets still held by the bank was estimated at 2,435,538,108. The shares of the bank, which in 1899 were quoted at 270\$, are now quoted at 148000.

—The board of directors of the Companhia Manufatura de Conservas alimenticias reports that business conditions were much worse last year than in 1898 and that sales diminished. The value of the merchandise manufactured by the company was 708,966,320, on which the net profit was 67,806,876. Among the items of expenditure were the following:—raw materials, 265,926,573; packages, 183,801,464; wages, 71,512,540; taxes, 50,555,920. On certain articles, says the board, the taxes exceeded the cost of the raw materials. The board hopes to obtain a reduction in taxation which, if maintained at the present rate, will, it says, throw many operatives out of employment and reduce their families to penury. A dividend of 54,000\$ on a capital of 600,000\$ was declared. The value of the company's buildings and machinery is estimated at 413,507,820.

—As everyone knows, Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, the eminent naturalist, visited Pará and the Amazon in the year 1848, in company with the late Mr. Joseph Bates, who was subsequently for many years secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. Both travellers published accounts of their expedition, which have run through many editions, that by Mr. Bates being entitled *The Naturalist on the Amazon*, and Dr. Wallace's book is *Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro*. Desirous of showing Dr. Russell Wallace the enormous progress which has been made by Pará during the last fifty years, we recently presented to him a copy of the splendid *Album de Pará* issued by the government of that state. We have now received an acknowledgment of the book from the illustrious savant, in which he expresses his wonder at the present condition of the city, which presents a striking contrast with what he remembers of it, but he adds characteristically, "I am more interested in the aspects of nature. In the old streets, the Rosalia Gardens, and the surrounding forests, than in business stores and public buildings, however handsome."—*S. A. Journal*, May 19.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The minister of finance has sent forward another £200,000 to London, to meet contingent engagements of the treasury there.

—On Saturday last the minister burned another thousand *contos de reis* (*non verba*), together with 3,000 *opificios* of the 1889 loan.

—There is an exciting wind in the special statistics army, your excellency. "All right. Change every blooming tax payer 25\$ for teaching him how his merchandise shall be classified in the consular invoices."

—Consulted by the government, the tribunal of accounts has reported favorably on the following special appropriations:—550,000\$ for expenses with the bubonic plague and 227,000\$ for opening the Porto Alegre custom-house.

We see from a message just sent by the President to congress that last year an administration pledged to retrenchment deliberately spent on a fort the sum of 714,910\$750 not authorized by law. How many disclosures of this nature are still to be made it is impossible to conjecture.

—The following is a statement of the receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house and general revenue office for the first fortnight in 1899:

Custom-house.	2,722,502,518
Gen'l Rev. Office.	894,104,524
Total.	3,616,666,982

1900:	
Custom-house.	2,048,824,802
Gen'l Rev. Of.	1,055,332,491
Decrease.	512,510,539

—The municipal government of the city of Rio de Janeiro has opened a subscription for a loan of 10,000,000\$ in bonds of the nominal value of 200\$ each, whose price of issue is 154\$. Subscribers will pay 50\$ in the act of subscription, 50\$ on July 31 and 54\$ on Aug. 20. On payments made in advance of these two dates interest will be allowed at the rate of 6% per annum. The bonds bear interest at the same rate, paid half-yearly. The first half-yearly payment of interest will be made on the 30th of next September. Subscribers who fail to make their 2nd and 3rd payments on or before the dates fixed may make them within 30 days after those dates by paying an additional 10%. If at the end of the 30 days the payments shall not have been made, the previous payments will be forfeited.

The *Tribuna*, which claims to have obtained information from the *Natícia*, asserts that the receipts of 13 custom-houses for last month amounted to 6,504,899\$169, which, it states, is 201,118,035 more than the receipts of the same custom-houses for May, 1899. The names of the 13 custom-houses are not given, but it is evident from the aggregate amount of their receipts that they are not the most important. Comparative returns from official sources for 13 custom-houses show that receipts decreased at those of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Pará, Bahia and Pernambuco and increased at those of Pernambuco, Maranhão, Ceará, Uruguaiana, Penedo and Natal. The total receipts of the eleven custom-houses were as follows:

For May, 1899.	13,965,506,908
" 1900.	12,621,798,711
Decrease.	1,343,708,197

The *Tribuna*'s figures may possibly be correct, but, being intended, as is shown by the context, to prove that there has been an increase in revenue, they are misleading.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 19th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$48.63 per 1000.	54 75 cts
\$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	1827
do of £1 sfg. in Brazilian gold.	8 850

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London 10-day.	9 3/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).	2804
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).	356 78. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$48.63 per 1000.	19. 25 c.
Value of \$1.00 (\$48.63 per 1000) in Brazilian currency (paper).	55133
Value of £1 sterling " "	249355

EXCHANGE.

June 11.—Today's market was unsteady and business was dull.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills..... opening 9 3/4—9 3/4 closing 9 3/4 Private bills..... opening 9 3/4 closing 9 3/4 Official value of the milreis 343—317 reis gold.

June 12.—The market was firm and business reported was fair.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills..... opening 9 3/4—9 3/4 closing 9 3/4 Private bills..... opening 9 3/4 closing 9 3/4 Official value of the milreis 343—317 reis gold.

June 13.—In spite of the hesitating aspect of the market, rates remained steady and well sustained. Business was limited.

Official quotations on London were as follows: Bank bills..... open: 9 3/4—9 3/4 closing 9 3/4—9 3/4 Private bills..... opening 9 3/4—9 3/4 closing 9 3/4—9 3/4 Official value of the milreis 347—321 reis gold.

June 14.—Church holiday.

June 15.—The market was quiet but firm. There were but few transactions reported.

The official quotations on London were: Bank bills..... closing 9 3/4 Private bills..... opening 9 3/4 closing 9 3/4 Official value of the milreis 347—321 reis gold.

June 16.—Today's market was very strong with a decided upward tendency and a large amount of business was done.

Official quotations on London were: Bank bills..... opening 9 3/4—9 3/4 closing 9 3/4 Private bills..... opening 9 3/4 closing 9 3/4 Official value of the milreis 347—321 reis gold.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 19th June, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market during the past week was not very active; there was no demand from exporters due to the rise in exchange and the weakening of prices in foreign markets; yesterday there was very little business done. Declared sales during the week amount in about 75,000 bags, receipts to 18,474 bags and the shipments to 10,000 bags.

Arrives from abroad show a general decline of prices in New York, Havre and London. Last week's sales in New York averaged 10,000 bags, Havre 8,000, Hamburg 6,000, London 25,000—a total of 30,000 bags against 10,000 in the corresponding week of last year and 25,000 in the preceding week. The detailed movements were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7, at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
	per arroba	1000 bags.	per 10 kilos

June 11.	12,800—13,500	1,000	7 900
" 12.	12,800—13,000	1,000	7 900
" 13.	12,800—13,000	1,000	7 900
" 14.	12,800—13,000	1,000	7 900
" 15.	12,800—13,000	1,000	7 900
" 16.	12,800—13,000	1,000	7 900

The shipments since our last report have been:

16,250 bags for the United States	2,575
" " Europe	20
" " Cape of Good Hope	1,461
" " River Plate, etc.	270
" " Coastwise	19,093

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States	bags
June 10 Baltimore Amer. bk. Baltimore.	10,683
" 12 New York Br. str. Roman Prince.	23,597
" 14 Baltimore Amer. bk. Princes.	7,560

Europe:

June 8 Capela II. str. Washington.	750
" 9 Naples	20
" 9 Antwerp Germ. str. Tril.	750
" 13 Hamburg Germ. str. Pruznashil.	2,375
" 13 Copenhagen	125

Coastwise:

June 7 Northern ports str. Hamby.	50
" 7 Southern ports str. Industrial.	165
" 10 do str. Bahia.	1,461
" 15 Northern ports str. Amazona.	4,561

The receipts for the past week were 18,500 bags against 13,250 bags for the previous week and 21,212 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

No. 6.	1450	14500
" 7.	12 500	13 000
" 8.	12 400	12 500
" 9.	12 400	12 000

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 138,122 bags, against 138,751 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 23,000 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts	Shipments	Stock at Santos
June 10	June 10	June 10
June 11	June 11	June 11
June 12	June 12	June 12
June 13	June 13	June 13
June 14	June 14	June 14
June 15	June 15	June 15
June 16	June 16	June 16
June 17	June 17	June 17
June 18	June 18	June 18
June 19	June 19	June 19
June 20	June 20	June 20
June 21	June 21	June 21
June 22	June 22	June 22
June 23	June 23	June 23
June 24	June 24	June 24
June 25	June 25	June 25
June 26	June 26	June 26
June 27	June 27	June 27
June 28	June 28	June 28
June 29	June 29	June 29
June 30	June 30	June 30

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.	
June 11	June 11
June 12	June 12
June 13	June 13
June 14	June 14
June 15	June 15
June 16	June 16
June 17	June 17
June 18	June 18
June 19	June 19
June 20	June 20
June 21	June 21
June 22	June 22
June 23	June 23
June 24	June 24
June 25	June 25
June 26	June 26
June 27	June 27
June 28	June 28
June 29	June 29
June 30	June 30

Insurance.

Insurance.	
June 11	June 11
June 12	June 12
June 13	June 13
June 14	June 14
June 15	June 15
June 16	June 16
June 17	June 17
June 18	June 18
June 19	June 19
June 20	June 20
June 21	June 21
June 22	June 22
June 23	June 23
June 24	June 24
June 25	June 25
June 26	June 26
June 27	June 27
June 28	June 28
June 29	June 29
June 30	June 30

Imports.

Imports.	
June 11	June 11
June 12	June 12
June 13	June 13
June 14	June 14
June 15	June 15
June 16	June 16
June 17	June 17
June 18	June 18
June 19	June 19
June 20	June 20
June 21	June 21
June 22	June 22
June 23	June 23
June 24	June 24
June 25	June 25
June 26	June 26
June 27	June 27
June 28	June 28
June 29	June 29
June 30	June 30

Exports.

Exports.	
June 11	June 11
June 12	June 12
June 13	June 13
June 14	June 14
June 15	June 15
June 16	June 16
June 17	June 17
June 18	June 18
June 19	June 19
June 20	June 20
June 21	June 21
June 22	June 22
June 23	June 23
June 24	June 24
June 25	June 25
June 26	June 26
June 27	June 27
June 28	June 28
June 29	June 29
June 30	June 30

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
June 11	Paraguassu	Hamburg	25 ds.
June 12	La Paz	Genoa	30 ds.
June 13	Danube	St. Petersburg	17 ds.
June 14	Netfield	Cardiff	25 ds.
June 15	Nassau	Santos	20 ds.
June 16	Herschel	London	27 ds.
June 17	Malat	Bremen	33 ds.
June 18	Barro	B. Ayres	22 ds.
June 19	Paraguassu	Hamburg	25 ds.
June 20	La Paz	Genoa	30 ds.
June 21	Danube	St. Petersburg	17 ds.
June 22	Netfield	Cardiff	25 ds.
June 23	Nassau	Santos	20 ds.
June 24	Herschel	London	27 ds.
June 25	Malat	Bremen	33 ds.
June 26	Barro	B. Ayres	22 ds.
June 27	Paraguassu	Hamburg	25 ds.
June 28	La Paz	Genoa	30 ds.
June 29	Danube	St. Petersburg	17 ds.
June 30	Netfield	Cardiff	25 ds.

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
June 11	Washington	Genoa	Sundries.
June 12	Maestri	Buenos Aires	Ballast
June 13	Roman Prince	New York	Sundries
June 14	Las Palmas	Genoa	Sundries
June 15	Danube	River Plate	do
June 16	Paraguassu	Santos	In transit
June 17	Liguria	Liverpool	Sundries
June 18	Golden Cross	Galveston	Ballast
June 19	Jessie	Rosario	do
June 20	Helinden	Santos	In transit
June 21	Clyde	Southampton	Sundries
June 22	Tertia	Fleetwood	Manganese.
June 23	Culteridge	New York	Sundries
June 24	Las Palmas	Genoa	do
June 25	Vala	Fleetwood	Manganese
June 26	Vectis	Buenos Aires	Ballast
June 27	Enrique Barroso	Paraguassu	do

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 17th, 1900.

NALIE	TONE	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk. Glad Tidings	663	June 3	Baltimore.	J. L. Bisset
bk. J. Rollins	570	17	Baltimore.	J. Moore Co.
British				
bk. C. Chieftain	1361	May 31	Cardiff	Central Ry.
sp. M. Castle	1092	June 3	Cardiff	Central Ry.
sp. Scot. Lochs	2460	8	Cardiff	Brnz Cont Co.
sp. Karoo	1638	8	do	W. Sons Co.
bg. Greyhound	167	10	Cape Town	N. Megaw & Co.
French				
bk. Pres. F. Faure	2393	June 16	N. Cal.	To order.
Norwegian				
bk. Argentina	979	May 3	Greenock.	B. Rodr. Co.
bk. Bayard	1217	17	Mobile	To order.
Portuguese				
bk. Clara	695	May 10	Oporto	J. A. G. Santos

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 13.	
CAPE TOWN.—Br. bg. Greyhound; 167 tons; Stirlington; 35 ds., ballast to N. Megaw & Co.	
JUNE 16	
NOVA CALEDONIA.—Fr. bk. President Felix Faure; 1,333 tons; Foscard; 80 ds.; manganese to order.	
JUNE 17.	
BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. Julia Rollins; 570 tons; Davis; 51 ds.; sundries to John Moore & Co.	
DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.	
JUNE 13.	
MIDDLEBOROUGH.—Br. sp. Kambira; 185 tons; Munroe; manganese.	

The COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPH BUREAU

By the medium of Electric Automatic Typewriting Machines simultaneously furnishes during business hours to Subscribers in Rio, official information of all the transactions in Rio Exchange, Financial quotations in London, also reports from the Coffee Markets in New York, Havre, Hamburg, London, and Santos. Closing Reports from same markets, as well as the Produce Markets of New York and Buenos Aires, are delivered by Messengers in Rio, Santos, and São Paulo, &c.

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 DANTZIG: GR. KRAEMERGASSE, 4.
 PRAGUE: NEKAZANKAGASSE, 13.
 BRUNN: FROHUCHERGASSE, 23.
 VIENNA: L.-HOFENSTAUFGASSE, 4.
 BUDAPEST: V.-MARIA-VALERIEGASSE, 12.
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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 18th.

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Caixa do Correio 1205 Telephone 111

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Cerveja Pilsener (clear)

Beer in barrels (shoppé),

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TEUTONIA BEER, MENDES

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PRICES:

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" " " 4 " 9 " 9\$800

" " " 10 " 19 " 9\$800

" " " 20 upwards... 8\$400

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One of 2 horse power and the other of 6 horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

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Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U.S.A.

Representatives for the States
of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro
"POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"
Stassfurt, Prussia.

LION & Co.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation				
506,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apolicies).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	88\$400— 88\$500				
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000	88\$500— 89\$000				
119,600	119,600	do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	1,015 000—1,025 000				
30,000,000	11,884,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200	— 2,500 000				
51,885,000	21,035,500	do do 1879, 4%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,800 000				
	18,350,000	do do 1889, 4%.....	1,000	— 1,835 000				
	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200	— 350 000				
		do do idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200	— 600 000				
		do do Minas Geraes, 5%.....	1,000	— 200				
		do do idem 5%.....	1,000	— 415 000				
		do do Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000	— 500				
		do do do 6% (1899).....	1,000	— 920 000				
		do do Parahyba, 6%.....	1,000	— 154 000— 157 000				
		do do Pernambuco, 6%.....	1,000	— 170 000				
		Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 5%.....	1,000	—				
		do do do São Paulo, 7%.....	1,000	—				
		do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	1,000	—				
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%.....	1,000	—				
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	91,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	5\$000, Jan. 1900	22\$500— 23\$000
16,000,000	80,000	20,000	200	Commercio.....	200	3,120,000	ditto 1900	20\$000— 21\$000
24,000,000	120,000	all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	50	77 000—	—
16,000,000	80,000	all	200	Construtor do Brazil.....	200	1,645,009	4\$000, Aug. 1892	10\$500— 11\$500
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Movel.....	200	2,700,000	2\$000, Jan. 1896	3\$000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	803,079	12 1/2% ditto 1892	1\$000—
750,000	15,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	500,000	1\$000, Jan. 1900	80 000— 81 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	71,026	3\$000, ditto 1900	—
9,110,000	45,550	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	280,317	4\$000, July 1899	— 45 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	594,551	1\$000, ditto 1900	117 000— 119 000
101,245,800	506,234	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	230,000	10\$000, ditto 1900	130 000— 135 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	17,480,079	6\$000, ditto 1900	102 500— 103 500
		all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	391,700	6\$000, ditto 1900	125 000—
		all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	40	1\$000, ditto 1900	— 30 030
		all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	7,571,450	5\$000, ditto 1900	25\$000— 26\$000
		all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	100	40	4\$000, ditto 1900	— 133 000
		all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	2,185,326	12 1/2% ditto 1900	—
		all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	100	6,000,000	10 1/2% ditto 1900	—
		all	200	do 2nd series.....	100	308,550	10 1/2% ditto 1900	—
		all	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	140	ditto 1899	—
		all	200	Lavradores.....	200	1,141,521	8 1/2% ditto 1900	100 000— 130 000
		all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	50	400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	—
		all	200	S. Paulo.....	200	800,000	8\$000, ditto 1900	133 000—
		all	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	605,000	2\$000, Jan. 1895	—
		all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000	550,000	all	100\$	Leopoldina.....	50	—	—	111\$000—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100\$	51,985\$	2\$000 Feb. 1900	30 000— 32\$000
18,000,000	90,000	all	200	Macaé e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Murambinho.....	100	65,000	—	—
		all	200	do 2nd series.....	100	—	—	—
61,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	—
		all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	75	—	—
		all	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 92	—
		all	200	União Sorocabana Itauuna.....	200	80	—	—
		all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	1,463,242	6 1/2% June, 92	10 000—
		all	200	União Valenciana.....	200	40	—	5 000—
		all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	45,710	6\$500, Feb. 86	—
		all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	23 000— 25 000
		all	200	do 2nd series.....	200	55	—	40 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caracas.....	100\$	—	—	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos.....	200	168,723	—	— 80\$000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	6,971	1\$500, July 91	15\$000—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	642,448\$	3\$000, May 1900	147 000— 150 000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	S. Christovão.....	200	—	5\$000, Jan. 99	149 000— 151 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel.....	200	105,899\$	5 c/ June 99	100 000—
500,000	5,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	32,469	4\$000, Feb. 1900	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanga Maritima.....	200\$	350,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900	— 200\$000
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	2 300—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	—	—
672,400	3,362	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	10 000, Feb. 1900	— 300 000
1,000,000	5,000	2,779	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alfiança.....	200\$	1,122,080\$	10\$000— Jan. 1900	214\$000— 230\$000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	279,979	7\$000— Aug. 96	115 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (amigam).....	200	40,373	4\$000— Feb. 1900	— 250 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	10 000— Jan. 1900	190 000— 200 000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Caracas.....	200	741,927	12 000— ditto 1900	— 250 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	284,002	10 000— ditto 1900	200 000— 210 000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	52,028	10 000— Feb. 1900	— 210 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	189,282	50 000— Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12 000— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Alagoas.....	200	28,714	12 000— Feb. 1900	— 240 000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magéense.....	200	144,143	5\$000— ditto 1900	300 000— 215 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	21,693	12 000— Jan. 1900	168 000— 171 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolis.....	200	639,889	—	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	—	—	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	37,345	4\$000— Jan. 1900	102 000—
450,000	2,250	all	200	S. Felix.....	200	38,394	— ditto 1900	— 150 000
360,000	1,800	all	200	Santa Lucia.....	200	77,567	— ditto 1900	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	1,314,493	17 1/2— Aug. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	—	—	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alfiança.....	200\$	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200\$	300,000\$	1\$000, July 97	— 5\$500
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Bonanza.....	200	15,584	2\$000, Jan. 1900	380\$000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Comunidade.....	200	200,000	5\$000, ditto 99	— 6 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Fidelidade.....	200	366,374	3\$000, ditto 1900	39 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Garantia.....	200	40,000	8\$000, ditto 98	— 10 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gerul.....	200	252,000	8\$000, ditto 1900	145 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Incommodação.....	200	400,000	2\$000, ditto 1900	— 40 000
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente.....	200	500,000	1\$000, ditto 1900	19 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	150,120	5\$000, ditto 1900	57 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Tatuall Moreaux.....	50\$	42,378\$	1\$000, Jan. 99	— 15\$000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	Mar. 95	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Locas de Santos.....	200	—	—	—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....	200	2,237,379	40	

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Excellent Table Water

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FOR THE

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